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restoration of efficiency to the popular legislative body. Now that time has passed there are few who will not admit that his decisions as to the measures he would, and those he would not permit to pass were dictated by far-seeing wisdom. But the czardom which he established has been abolished. The dynasty could survive only so long as the throne was occupied by men as strong, as wise, as high-minded as he was. His successors possessed some one, some another, of his qualifications to rule. Not one of them possessed them all. The House rose in its might and its wrath, and wrested the dictatorship from its Speakers.

It is true of Reed, as it has been true of many another public man, that his strength was his weakness. His power as a leader, whether of a majority or a minority, enabled him to thwart, and his integrity and the loftiness of his principles compelled him to thwart, many dubious schemes; and thus he made enemies. His impatience with whatever was pretentious and superficial led him into needlessly uttered expressions of contempt that rankled in the minds of the little men at whom they were aimed. He was ambitious, but as a politician he was not tactful, and would not budge from a position once taken with deliberation, though his inflexibility might, and he was aware of it, imperil his political life. But the country was full of admirers of "Tom Reed", and they admire him still; yet many of those who admired him and were not his enemies doubted the wisdom of placing at the head of affairs one who had such unbounded confidence in his own judgment or opinion, and who was so capable of making his opinions effective. What would have happened if Thomas B. Reed had been in the presidential chair when press and people and Congress demanded that war should be declared against Spain?

EDWARD STANWOOD.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*A Theory of Civilisation.* By Sholto O. G. Douglas. (New York, the Macmillan Company, 114, pp. 246.) This book attempts to prove, more or less in terms of evolutionary doctrine, that religious faith is the fundamental cause of civilized progress, and that religious faith is itself a "psychic illusion". After a general introduction (pp. 7-27) defining his theory, the author in part I. (pp. 31-154) applies his ideas to the "Olympian illusion" and the "Christian illusion", and in part II. (pp. 157-236) devotes successive chapters to Ancient Egypt, Buddhism, Islam, Confucianism, and Ancient Mexico and Peru; and in a final chapter (pp. 237-246) he seeks to forecast the nature and direction of the "illusion" of the future.

The discussion shows considerable reading and a fair degree of insight, together with a certain cleverness of thought and statement. But the book cannot be regarded as a contribution of much value to historical learning. The materials massed together in the several chapters

are not sufficient to sustain the author's thesis that an irrational religious faith is the efficient cause of civilization. They hardly do more than make evident the already generally recognized significance of the religious factor in history. The argument of the book abounds in speculations and assumptions fatal to the cogency of its thought. Seldom are its expositions noteworthy for depth or interpretative worth. Now and then (as on page 200) the author recognizes the presence of other forces than "psychic illusion" in history, but for the book as a whole no such recognition is discernible in an adequate way.

Worst of all, in his contention that, while religious faith is the cause of historical progress, yet religious faith is itself a "psychic illusion", the author seeks to maintain the position that civilization is rooted in unreality, in that which is untrue and illusory—a result sufficiently novel and startling. For this writer, the irrationality of religion makes it the constructive force in history. He speaks of "the decline of faith as a loss of those illusions which are the essential cause of civilisation" (p. 93); he affirms that "only a new illusion could lead mankind to a new civilisation" (p. 115); at the end he summarizes his results in the statement that "our civilisation is the result of the religion that preceded it or synchronised with its earlier stages, just as we have seen that previous civilisations in Europe resulted from previous forms of psychic illusion" (p. 237). Such utterances are typical.

The present work adds one more to the well-intentioned attempts to find some single explanation of historical progress. It is suggestive but not convincing.

ARLEY B. SHOW.

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society.* Third series, volume VIII. (London, the Society, 1914, pp. vii, 233.) This volume, more than its predecessors, is devoted to the consideration of historical materials. Professor Firth's presidential address is a plea for "a more systematic treatment of the materials for British history; and in order to effect that, for a survey of the whole field by a committee of historical scholars representing various subjects and various periods". Like the reports of Dutch and American historians issued in the last decade, this survey should indicate the gaps to be filled by future publications. As a contribution to the execution of this project Professor Firth examines a portion of the field of English history in the seventeenth century and points out some things that ought to be done therein. Later contributors to the proposed survey will be aided by the forthcoming *Bibliography of Modern British History*, whose scope, plan, and progress are described in a paper by Henry R. Tedder. Professor A. F. Pollard discusses "The Authenticity of the 'Lords' Journals' in the Sixteenth Century", indicating many defects in existing editions of Parliamentary records. By comparing the printed journals with the extant manuscripts at the House of Lords, and with Bowyer's and D'Ewes's

transcripts, he seems to prove that the gaps in the journals of 1559 did not exist until between 1630 and 1682, and are due to the disappearance of leaves from the original manuscript. He explains the statement made in 1682 that "the original Journal books are not now extant", by a confusion between the clerks' rough notes and the official journals, or by the fact that "for the sixteenth century there were no Journals extant which came up to late seventeenth-century criteria of what was original and official". In a short paper on "Prégent de Bidoux's Raid in Sussex in 1514 and the Cotton MS. Augustus I (i), 18", Alfred Anscombe reviews the conclusions regarding this manuscript reached by Dr. Gairdner in a paper read before the Royal Historical Society in 1906, and suggests a different interpretation. Still more briefly R. C. Fowler calls attention to a class of documents, arranged at the Public Record Office recently, known as "Significations of Excommunication", which "form almost our only knowledge of the practical working of the system". In the longest contribution to the volume (40 pp.) F. J. Routledge supplies a guide to "Manuscripts at Oxford relating to the Later Tudors, 1547-1603". He describes the contents of these manuscripts, and indicates which have been printed. An interesting paper on "Mounted Infantry in Medieval Warfare" by Dr. J. E. Morris traces the gradual substitution of light for heavy cavalry, by the English, after the battle of Bannockburn. Heavy infantry also lost favor and the horse-archer, "the finest fighting man of the middle ages", made his appearance by 1337. Under the title "John Wycliffe, the Reformer, and Canterbury Hall, Oxford", the Rev. H. S. Cronin deals with "the history of the contest between the regulars and seculars for the possession of Canterbury Hall, Oxford", and adduces evidence for the identity of the Reformer with the warden of the Hall.

F. G. D.

*A Guide to the Study of Church History.* By W. J. McGlothlin, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of Church History, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville. (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1914, pp. 359.) The first edition appeared in 1908. Although little more than an extended index to four popular manuals on church history—Newman, Baptist; Hurst, Methodist; Kurtz, Lutheran; Alzog, Roman Catholic—its summaries are suggestive. There are no references to important works on special topics, and very few references to sources, except occasionally to Henderson's *Documents*, while recent collections are unnoticed. The bibliography contains only ten titles. There is a fair index and an appendix containing names and dates of popes and rulers of all countries except the United States, and an outline of the Christian Year.

The history is divided into five periods, with subdivisions, six topics under each: Missions, Government, Worship, Theology, Life and Literature, introduced by a brief outline of the political history.

It is a fair recapitulation of the important facts, including Eastern Christianity. There are several inaccuracies and omissions, only a few of which can be noted. The author overlooks the evidences of a distinct clerical order and the beginnings of a fixed liturgy in the first century. Carolingian is used for Carolingian. Of England in the Norman period, we are told: "Feudalism had not risen there"; a very inadequate statement. Lay Investiture should be included with Simony and Marriage of the Clergy (here called Concubinage, a too harsh and misleading term). Mention is made of "the Investiture strife in Germany, France and England (Anselm)", but without reference to its settlement in England fifteen years before the Concordat of Worms. In the outline of the English Reformation no notice is taken of the important beginnings of liturgical reform in the later years of Henry VIII. The treatment of the modern period is more valuable, especially the brief characterization of the modern churches; though we read: "Protestant Episcopal Church now has over 500,000 communicants"; really there are over twice that number. The table of contents is defective, and there are several inaccuracies in the appendix. The repetition of the title of the book on every page is unnecessary. The heading of the chapter or period would be more helpful. All publishers should note this.

The book would be useful in an elementary course but seems quite inadequate for theological students.

CHARLES L. WELLS.

*The Governors and Judges of Egypt or Kitâb el' Umarâ' (el Wulâh) wa Kitâb el Quḍâh of El Kindî together with an Appendix derived mostly from Raḡ' el Iṣr by Ibn Hajar.* Edited by Rhuvon Guest. [Printed by the Trustees of the "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial", vol. XIX.] (Leyden, E. J. Brill, London, Luzac and Company, 1912, pp. viii, 84, 686.) In this volume, containing as it does two histories by El Kindî and a considerable amount of supplementary matter, we have historical material dealing with two parts of the Moslem administration of Egypt from the beginning of that administration on for a period of nearly four hundred years. The point of view of El Kindî's two histories is indicated by their respective titles, the former being devoted to the governors and "constables", and the latter to the judges. The editor brings out clearly (*cf.* introduction, pp. 10-13) that both books have the same general arrangement and that in each the author sticks closely to his subject. Perhaps it will be sufficient to quote the editor regarding the second book:

The book, like El Wulâh, keeps closely to its subject. It treats the Qâḍîs in chronological order, giving the dates of their appointment, and generally adding personal details and anecdotes relating to them. Besides, it includes a number of their pronouncements in cases presenting some peculiar feature, and in a few instances the cases are stated at some length. Other cases are given which were referred to and decided by the Khalîf. There is much to be learned from it with regard

to the development of the Arabs under the influence of town life, the growth of certain institutions, and the evolution of Muhammadan law. It is unfortunate that the text is often so corrupt that its restoration has to depend on conjecture or that it has to be left obscure.

For details as to the unique manuscript on which this edition of El Kindi's histories is based, for a list of the rest of the author's works as well as for a statement of such particulars as are known regarding his life, and for other details the reader must be referred to the introduction. The editor has evidently put a great deal of work into this introduction, and it will repay careful study. Special attention may be called to the editor's analysis and tabulation of the principal authorities for the two histories.

The glossary, the reproduction in facsimile of six pages of the original manuscript, and the maps add both interest and value to the volume.

The Arabic text was printed in Beirût by the Jesuit Fathers and presents a very pleasing appearance. As giving some indication of the number of names occurring in the work it may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the Arabic index of proper names occupies sixty-eight pages. The volume is a handsome one and both the editor and the Gibb Trustees deserve the thanks of scholars for its publication.

J. R. JEWETT.

*Maritime Enterprise, 1485-1558.* By James A. Williamson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1913, pp. 416.) The maritime and commercial history of the first half of the Tudor period has suffered because of the natural importance given to Elizabeth's reign. But the student who fails to appreciate the significance of Henrician foundations or who is blinded by the date 1509 can scarcely understand economic events in the reign of Edward and Mary. Still less can he fairly judge the administrative machinery of the latter half of the sixteenth century and its personal and material relation to the spirit, desires, and policies which had gained vigor since the dynastic wars. As a tribute to such problems many chapters in this volume are most welcome. But it is a collection of essays of somewhat unequal value rather than a well-knit survey of the period as a whole. In general the plan followed throughout is that of a few chapters here and there on royal policy or commercial regulation and then treatment of achievement on foreign waters in selected geographical fields. The exceptions to this method are a chapter on the fall of the Hansa in England and the concluding reviews of "Ships and Men" and "The Navy, 1485-1558". The material used is indicated by fairly frequent references to the well-known printed collections and in somewhat uneven fashion to additional manuscript sources. Naturally at given places Schanz and Oppenheim figure to a considerable extent. The index is serviceable; and in particular the numerous reproductions of early drawings and maps are excellent and valuable.

Such a method inevitably calls attention to several disappointments. Thus, fisheries and ports, though the latter is a subtitle in the table of contents, are not adequately treated; the author's researches on the Mediterranean have not added much to Hakluyt and the usual gap, 1502-1509, in English maritime history is still unbridged. Indeed, with the exception of the Spanish and Venetian calendars the investigations are based almost entirely on domestic materials. Nevertheless useful summaries of such documents have been made in many cases and notably in the review of the causes leading to the failure of the Hansa in England. The fifty pages on the Cabot voyages support the belief in three voyages of which the last was by Sebastian, who thus initiated the search for the North-West passage. Perhaps the strongest claim to a constructive thesis lies in the frequent endeavors to connect commercial and political policies; and here are found many suggestive comments which should incite further investigation. Lastly is a greater appreciation of the importance of foreign policy in its influence on domestic economic legislation. As a whole therefore the book is admirable for the use of the undergraduate and often stimulating to the older and more critical student.

A. L. P. D.

*Willem Janszoon Blaeu, 1571-1638: a Sketch of his Life and Work, with an especial Reference to his large World Map of 1605: Facsimile of the unique Copy belonging to the Hispanic Society of America: eighteen Sheets with Key Plate.* By Edward Luther Stevenson, Ph.D. [Publications of the Hispanic Society of America, no. 85.] (New York, the Hispanic Society, 1914, text, pp. 67, atlas, 19 plates.) Both atlas and text are things of beauty. As a frontispiece the text has a handsome portrait of Blaeu, and it is illustrated with sundry facsimiles besides. Mr. Stevenson's biography rests on that of Baudet, and devotes itself to Blaeu's work as a cartographer and globe-maker. It is followed by a special study on the World Map now reproduced. This map, an engraved one mounted on coarse linen and attached to a rough wooden frame, now hangs safely on the walls of the Hispanic Society's museum: but it has so suffered at the hands of time that the date of its copyright by the Dutch States General has been worn away and the year of its issue is inferred only from the dedication of this copy to King Henry IV. of France and from a resolution of the Estates of Holland, April 26, 1605, awarding to Blaeu a gratuity for such a world map. It is a pity that the inscription to King Henry, which is merely pasted on this copy, could not be removed to reveal the earlier one printed beneath it.

As Mr. Stevenson reminds us, "in a map of this character one may say the particular scientific and historical value lies in the latest records it contains relative to exploration and discovery", and happily the inserted notes as to explorers and the coasts of the newly discovered lands have suffered less than has much of the map from the flaking off of the

paper. Less fortunate are the marginal vignettes of towns (among them "Mexico" and "Cusco") and of race types. Enough is left to show the superb execution of the map; and, after all, such maps are of less value to the history of geography than to that of cartography. Nobody who has had seriously to study the successive publications of these closet geographers but has learned to his cost with what an absurd absence of criticism each copies everything to be found in its predecessors, no matter how the same cape, river, town, may with the same or varying spelling appear in differing places on the same map. The two Amazons which long appeared on every map are only the most glaring case. Mr. Stevenson himself points out how scandalously the present map was plundered by that of Hondius which he reproduced a half-dozen years ago and how Blaeu appealed to the Estates of Holland against such thefts. But Blaeu himself, too, took his goods where he could find them.

Mr. Stevenson's attempts at the decipherment of the map's letter-press are not always happy—or else the proof-reader has done him an ill turn. To his text he appends a bibliography of the literature on Blaeu and a list of his geographical publications.

G. L. B.

*The Naval Tracts of Sir William Monson.* Edited with a Commentary drawn from the State Papers and other Original Sources by M. Oppenheim. Volume V. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. XLVII.] (London, the Navy Records Society, 1914, pp. xii, 370.) With the appearance of the fifth volume of Sir William Monson's *Naval Tracts* that work visibly approaches completion; and it is a circumstance of at least curious interest that the publication of the first considerable English work on naval strategy should coincide with one of the greatest periods in which that strategy played its part in the affairs of the world. The present volume lacks none of the qualities which make Monson's work worth reprinting and, still more, worth reading. Of all the entertaining prefaces and introductions which introduce his various "books" probably the most amusing is the "Epistle to the Projectors of this Age" to which "the name 'promoter' were more proper as fitter to be loathed than cherished". If one wishes to understand why Monson's work was so long hidden in royal closets and naval archives, he need but consider the subtitles of the present volume, "A Project to make War upon Holland", or Spain, or France, as the case may be, of whose value the very pains taken to keep the manuscript concealed bears eloquent witness. The description not alone of naval combinations, but of harbors and resources of England's possible enemies, of how to "have footing" in India, to attain Guinea, or to discover Timbuctoo or Gogo evidence not merely wide knowledge and strategic capacity, but a breadth of view as to English naval and commercial dominion of true Elizabethan scope. And when



to these one adds his chapters on "Stratagems at Sea"; "An Anglo-Dutch Alliance", the "Advantage of the Offensive", one comes almost into a modern atmosphere. Yet to the average reader, if such there be, the better part is still to be found in those chapters on "Whales, Mermaids and Maelstroms", the stories of the Moor and of Manoel Fernandez, the "Personal Adventures", and those amusing headings relating to the fisheries and the Dutch, of "usurers and the Devil", the Dutch as "panthers", "Hecuba" as "vermin" and as a deadly "serpent". These speak neither the Elizabethan nor the modern but the true spirit of the seventeenth-century English seaman.

W. C. A.

*The Legislative Union of England and Scotland.* The Ford Lectures delivered in Hilary Term, 1914, by P. Hume Brown, M.A., LL.D., Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History and Palaeography, University of Edinburgh, Historiographer-Royal for Scotland. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914, pp. xii, 208.) In view of the new materials which have recently become available—notably the *Papers of the Earl of Mar and Kellie*, published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1904, the *Seafield Correspondence from 1685 to 1708*, edited for the Scottish History Society in 1912, and the *Intimate Society Letters of the Eighteenth Century*, in 1910—Professor P. Hume Brown was amply justified in selecting for his Ford Lectures the subject of *The Legislative Union of England and Scotland*, especially since he has supplemented his study of these printed documents by a careful investigation of much unprinted material in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, London, selections from which he has given us in an appendix, occupying about one-third of his volume. On the other hand, it is curious that he absolutely ignores the existence of three excellent works dealing with the same subject which have appeared during the last twenty years, namely, Mackinnon's *Union of England and Scotland* (1896), Mathieson's *Scotland and the Union* (1905), and Miss Keith's *Commercial Relations of England and Scotland* (1910), the two latter of which were noticed in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XI. 892-894, and XVI. 665.

However, the six lectures furnish a lucid sketch of the political and religious parties at the time of the Union, they explain clearly the complicated motives of the men engaged and make various phases of the event clearer than ever before; for example, how the difficulty over the Alien Act of 1705 was adjusted; and how the natural hostility of the mass of the Scots toward the Union was accentuated by the delay in paying and distributing the Equivalent, by continued vexations in trade regulations, and by the injustice of the Malt Tax.

A. L. C.

*The Diary of Adam Tas (1705-1706)*. Edited by Leo Fouché, B.A., Ph. et Litt.D., Professor of History, Transvaal University College, Pretoria. English Translation by A. C. Paterson, M.A., Professor of Latin, Transvaal University College. (London, New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1914, pp. xlvii, 367.) This diary, covering a portion of the years 1705-1706, was kept by Adam Tas, a Dutchman, who, in 1697, went to the Cape as a "free burgher" or colonist. In addition to furnishing an intimate and graphic picture of the daily life of the Cape farmers at the beginning of the eighteenth century, it throws vivid if broken flashes of light on a struggle—in which Adam Tas was a leading spirit—between the burghers and Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel. The point at issue in this conflict, as significant as it was bitter, is carefully set forth in an appendix double the length of the printed text of the diary. The colonists had been brought to the Cape to furnish grain, meat, and other supplies for the fleets and garrisons of the Dutch East India Company. Badly enough off from the fact that the company's monopoly of their output almost absolutely restricted their market, they were brought to the verge of ruin and goaded to revolt when Governor van der Stel, his father, his brother, and half a dozen of his creatures, proceeded to enter the business of farming and cattle-raising and to appropriate the lion's share of the already limited market. The revolt was successful and the governor was recalled. Recently Leibrandt, Calvin, and Edgar in opposition to the historian Theal have sought to rehabilitate him; but Professor Fouché in an admirably constructed piece of historical criticism, supported by ample citations from the sources, effectually demolishes their arguments.

The diary and the discussion are printed in Dutch on one side of the page with a translation on the opposite side by Professor Paterson. He seems in general to have rendered Tas's robust and picturesque style with fidelity and spirit, though he strains a bit too much after the archaic, for example, in translating *en Thee gedronken* (p. 71) "drank a dish of tea", and *wij . . . gezonden waaren* (p. 339) "we was sent". The renderings *eenige menschen* (p. 67) as "certain parties" and *prekmaker* (p. 71) as "man of sermons" do not commend themselves to the reviewer.

A. L. C.

*The History of England from the Accession of James the Second*. By Lord Macaulay. Edited by Charles Harding Firth, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford. Volume IV. (London, Macmillan and Company, 1914, pp. xx, 1533-2082.) With the publication of the fourth volume of the new Macaulay the limits of the edition are fully defined. The present installment begins with chapter XIII.—the Revolution in Scotland—and ends with chapter XVII.—the capitulation of Limerick and the close of the war in Ireland in 1691. The division into volumes, it is interesting to note, is far from corre-

sponding with that of the original and standard editions which appeared before 1860. Of those the first two volumes contained five chapters each, the next two six chapters each, the fifth volume but three chapters. In the present edition the first three volumes contain four chapters each, the fourth five chapters. Besides, as has been noted earlier, the pages of this edition are numbered continuously, so that we have now arrived at page 2082. It is, therefore, impossible to collate any references in the present form with corresponding passages in the editions generally used. Moreover the consecutive numbering by no means obviates this difficulty. There should certainly appear on the outside of the volume or on the title-page, under such a system, another notation, preferably that of pages or at least chapters, to aid in identifying the contents of each volume. It is obviously impossible, without such a device, to determine in what volume a given page or chapter is to be found. Another, if minor, point may be noted as appealing particularly to reviewers. The publishers, following a usage sometimes observed among their kind in England, have taken pains to permanently disfigure the title-pages with a perforated announcement that this is a complimentary copy. This may serve some useful purpose, but its polite phrasing scarcely compensates for the damage done the book.

So far as the contents of the present volume go, they follow closely the model of the other three. Seven plates in color, and nearly a hundred and fifty illustrations in black and white, amply illuminate the text. The proportion of portraits to other subjects of reproduction remains essentially the same. Medals and maps, contemporary broadsides and views, with woodcuts, caricatures, and drawings, form an extraordinarily interesting gallery. The colored frontispiece of Dundee, and Dahl's portrait of the young Duchess of Marlborough are exceptionally good; and it is interesting to observe among the plates a reproduction of a water-color sketch of the Pass of Killiecrankie, an unusual and not unpleasing feature in the development of historical illustration.

W. C. ABBOTT.

*Intervention and Colonization in Africa.* By Norman Dwight Harris, Professor of European Diplomatic History, Northwestern University. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, pp. xviii, 384.) This is the first of two volumes on "European expansion and world politics" to be published under the general title of *World Diplomacy*. As the one is devoted to "intervention and colonization in Africa", so the other will consider "intervention and competition in Asia". "The expansion of nations in recent years", declares the author in his preface, "has been an attempt of the European states to secure territory and economic concessions, in order that they may provide adequately for the future development of their respective countries, and that they may maintain their present prominent positions in the family of nations." His purpose in writing the book is "to trace, chiefly from

official sources, the origin and development of this movement in its main features during the past forty years". The illusion of the title is great, but the realities of the preface dispel it.

A chapter of eighteen pages on European Expansion and World Politics introduces the reader to the subject proper. This is presented in an order of narration at once chronological, geographical, topical, logical, ethnic, and otherwise. Two chapters given over to a description of the founding of the Congo Independent State and its annexation by Belgium are followed by five bearing the captions German Colonization in Southwest Africa, British and German East Africa, and Uganda, French Colonial Expansion in West Africa, the Sudan and the Sahara, Nigerian Enterprise, and South African Expansion and Union. The six remaining deal with the Reoccupation of Northern Africa under sub-headings that comprehend Algeria, Oran, Constantine, Tunisia, Morocco, Tripolitania, Egypt, and the Sudan. Of the fourteen chapters the one on Nigeria is decidedly the best. Three appendixes furnish a Topical Bibliography of Secondary Sources, which is quite different in its arrangement from that of the book itself, a Summary of Territories (in Africa) held or controlled by European States in May, 1914, and a table of Revenues and Expenditures, Imports and Exports, 1887 and 1912. Several useful maps, also, are supplied.

As the reviewer made his way through the book his mind became a succession of question marks. He wondered, for example, to whom the work was addressed. Nearly two-thirds of the pages are bare of reference, and yet the diction reminds one too much of blue and yellow books with an occasional *Weiss Buch*, to suggest a popular appeal. Oddly enough no allusion is made anywhere to Hertslet's *Map of Africa by Treaty*. Although German, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian activities are discussed, references in German are conspicuously scarce and the three Latin tongues are altogether silent. What is "intervention" in Africa, furthermore, what is "world diplomacy", and what previous European occupation of northern Africa would warrant the use of "re-occupation"—of the Sudan, for instance? One might even query how "the expansion of nations in recent years" differs very remarkably in purpose from that phenomenon as visible centuries before? Except for a more detailed treatment of certain portions of the period since 1870, Johnston and Keltie still hold their own in shedding English light on the Dark Continent.

*Essays Political and Historical.* By Charlemagne Tower, LL.D. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914, pp. 306.) In these seven unpretentious essays, with sure and light touch, with unusual sense of proportion, with a point of view always independent, the author discusses the great topics of American diplomacy and comments on the larger strategy of the War of Revolution. Skillfully illustrating by means of contemporary letters the incidents of the Boston and York-

town campaigns, he makes the characters of Cornwallis and Sir William Howe really vivid in few and simple words. No one can account for Howe's extraordinary lethargy: but Mr. Tower certainly throws light upon it when he emphasizes that general's self-indulgent habits and reflects upon the prevalent dissipation of the period. In like manner the long-standing difference between Howe and Cornwallis, coupled with the latter's political liberality and personal kindliness, go far to explain the latter's failure. Fortunate it was for the cause of the colonies, that British arms were so inefficiently led.

In his remarks upon diplomacy as a profession, the personal note is everywhere evident, and in a charming way Mr. Tower describes the nature and value of the service. Value the diplomat has, for as the author says, it is "the things which may take place at any moment and unexpectedly, that make him useful and important in his place"; and "when you do want his services you want them very much". We realize this to-day as never before.

The diplomatic topics are the canal, arbitration, expatriation, extradition, and the modern humanitarian codes, and the Monroe Doctrine.

If a series of "don'ts" were issued to our diplomatic corps, the first should read, "Don't discuss the Monroe Doctrine". Mr. Tower is much too correct to have violated this rule while in the service, but once retired from it, the temptation is irresistible. His treatment is unusual however, in that it aims at giving the European attitude toward this "declaration of American national political faith", which naturally is adverse, as not founded in law and not justified by the need of self-defense. But the author is sure nevertheless that "no European government to-day would think either of establishing a colony or attempting to occupy territory on the American continent without considering in that connection the attitude of the United States", which is a safe statement.

The sketches of our treaty obligations as to the Panama Canal and of our share in international arbitration are slighter, yet here too one is aware of a certain independence in the point of view, of emphasis on the essentials, which is of value. So too in the long essay entitled, *Some Modern Developments of International Law*, there is original thought and an illuminating insight into things that have really counted. These thoughts, scattered yet germane, by a man of cultivated mind and diplomatic experience, so agreeably placed before the reader, make one more than ever regret that our service is deprived of his skill and judgment.

T. S. WOOLSEY.

*An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the Years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760.* By Captain John Knox. Edited with introduction, appendix, and index by Arthur G. Doughty. Volume I. [Publications of the Champlain Society, vol. VIII.] (Toronto, the

Champlain Society, 1914, pp. xxiii, 512.) The *Journal* of Captain John Knox is well known, because it has been one of the main authorities used in modern standard works on North American history in the years 1757-1760. Parkman in *Montcalm and Wolfe* makes his own skillful use of Knox, quoting his best stories. Knox is therefore an old friend to many who may never have read his book, which, as we are told in the editor's preface, has become very rare and is now reprinted for the first time. It is well reprinted and well edited, as would be expected from Dr. Doughty and such collaborators as Professor Ganong, whose notes on the author's description of Nova Scotia are most interesting.

The first volume does not include the fall of Quebec. Knox saw no fighting, other than bush fighting, in 1757 and 1758. His account of the capture of Louisburg is the account of an eye-witness, but the eye-witness was not himself, for he was for over twenty-two months doing garrison duty in Nova Scotia, "an inglorious exile", until his regiment joined Wolfe's army in 1759. Perhaps the chief historical value of this first part consists in the evidence which it supplies that, in spite of the deportation of the Acadians, the British occupation of Acadia had been little more than nominal: the forts were tumbling down, and if the soldiers went outside them they ran risk of being scalped, "the French and Indians disputing the country with us on every occasion, inch by inch, even within the range of our artillery".

Not much light is thrown on the important subject of the relations between the regular and the provincial troops, but it is surprising to find Knox on three separate occasions (pp. 28, 160, and 283) drawing a very poor picture of New England skippers and seamen as showing want of nerve in emergency and being pulled through by English soldiers and sailors with forcible language.

Knox evidently loved writing and books, as shown by his plea for good regimental libraries. His narrative, in spite of the number of army orders, is clear, interesting, and always to the point. He is accurate in fact, fair in statement, and has great power of description with an Irishman's sense of humor. The drawback to his work is absence of criticism, amounting to want of discrimination. He does not help us to form a clear idea of the comparative merits and demerits of the leading men. There is a clerical error in the first note on page 67. Fort William Henry stood at the southern extremity of Lake George not the northern.

C. P. LUCAS.

*Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania.* By Charles H. Browning. (Philadelphia, 1912, pp. 631.) Mr. Browning's chief rôle in the preparation of this volume was that of searcher, compiler, and editor of the records bearing upon the history of the Welsh Quakers in Penn's province. And this part of his task he has done well, evidently spending a great deal of time and patient labor in his pursuits and in consequence

offering a rich quarry of information. This book will be welcomed by those whose interest is local and filial. The genealogist will find in it an abundance of biographical and pedigree material to gladden his heart. The descendants of the Welsh will find it replete with details of the early sufferings and experiences of their ancestors both in the home-land and in the new land of their religious and social development, and of the industrial and topographical changes in the Welsh Tract. The antiquarian and the curious will find therein much lore and interesting detail. And while the circle of attention is narrowed to a particular people and the particular region in which they dwelt, the circle of interest and value is much broader. The general student of early American history will welcome the book because of the additional as well as new light it throws upon many of the vital phases of colonial life. The causes of migration, the character of the people, the cost of transportation, the land system, the size and value of estates, white servitude, the cost of cattle, clothing, and provisions, local government, the conflicts between the divergent interests of settler and proprietor, and other items which constitute the vital facts in the history of the planting and development of the English colonies in America are here set forth.

Mr. Browning as an author is not free from the faults of the filial historian who holds a brief for a particular party or people. There is indeed much in the history and character of the sturdy Welsh settlers to elicit praise and there is much in the life of William Penn hard to understand. And there is evidence to show that Penn was not fair in his dealings with the Welsh when he failed to keep his promise to grant them a tract for their own use in which they were to enjoy a considerable measure of local self-government. When their hopes were destroyed their hearts were embittered against the proprietor and this hostile attitude Mr. Browning reflects. It has led him to deal unfairly with Penn and to blacken his character with the arts of insinuation and innuendo. This is not history.

The book is well indexed separately for names and subjects.

W. T. Root.

*Colonial Trade of Maryland, 1689-1715.* By Margaret Shove Morriss, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, Mount Holyoke College. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, series XXXII., no. 3.] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1914, pp. viii, 157.) This is a close study from both manuscripts and printed sources of "the place which the province of Maryland held in the British colonial system", a place which was "regarded as satisfactory to the home country from the mercantilist point of view", but a place in which the colonists were supinely subservient to the system and to the tobacco industry. Dr. Morriss finds that while Maryland was producing annually about 25,000 hogsheads or 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco and getting in return rarely more than £80,000 chiefly in English manufac-

tures, the home government was deriving a revenue from the crop of £36,000 or more, and the English tobacco merchants were reaping sufficiently large profits to cause them to become a powerful support to the system. "The bay and the rivers teemed with fish . . . yet there is not a single record of fish exported to England between 1696 and 1715." Fruits, also, were plentiful but there was very little inclination to produce food stuffs of any kind for export. There was a small exportation of furs, but fully eighty per cent. of this was from the Eastern Shore, the inhabitants being too much afraid of the western Indians to trade with them. A Scotch-Irish settlement in Somerset County on the Eastern Shore manufactured most of their own clothing as well as some for their neighbors, and the popular branch of the colonial legislature occasionally desired to encourage manufactures, but the interests easily stifled such tendencies and kept the inhabitants shackled to tobacco. The more tobacco, the larger the governor's salary. The tobacco merchants endeavored to use their influence in the appointment of the governor, and the members of the upper house of the legislature were appointed by the crown upon the recommendation of the governor. The cheap labor, too, of the indentured servants and negro slaves sustained the tobacco industry.

Dr. Morriss has made a thorough search for facts pertaining to her subject, and presented them clearly and with good judgment. It may, however, seem unfair to Lord Baltimore to suggest his interest in the revenue as a controlling motive for vetoing the act limiting the production of tobacco (p. 24). It is an error to state that "the English officials in Maryland were almost entirely supported by the income derived from an export duty" on tobacco (p. 47); the governor was so supported, but the other officers were paid chiefly in fees. The "Sloane MSS. 2291, British Museum", to which reference is frequently made, was printed in the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, XII. 327-340.

N. D. M.

*Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware.* By John Martin Hammond. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914, pp. xii, 304.) This work presents the home life and official dignities, with family traditions more or less well authenticated, of some thirty-seven of the notable houses and their owners in Maryland and Delaware. The photographs are unusually fine, and in the grouping of owners at the head of each chapter, with data from original sources as to cost and time consumed in erection, early occupancy and ownership, valuable information is given, as in the cases of the Lloyd-Chase and the Hammond-Harwood houses of the Annapolis group.

In Prince George County, one has glimpses of the vast possessions of Richard Snowden, iron-master of Potuxon Forge, of Belair, with fine old tales of the turf and close ties of the Tasker-Ogle-Bladen connection over seas, and of Mount Airy the patrimony of Benedict Calvert.



Howard County contributes Doughoregan Manor and its patriarchal colonies of Carrolls, Burleigh of the Hammonds, Belmont of the Dorsey-Hanson clan, while in Baltimore County the Ridgelys hold stately Hampton. On the Eastern Shore the survival of five great homes represents the Lloyds of Wye. At Beverly, the Dennis family continues in possession, and Plain Dealing keeps its memories of Chamberlaines, long lords of the soil.

The all too scant chronicles of seven important houses of Delaware are interestingly given, especially in the case of Ridgely of Dover, which registers so many historic names, Moores, Wemyss, Rodney, and the beautiful Vining women; and including the Dickinson and Thomas mansions, the estates are still held by these families.

Among numerous proof-errors, the Abbé Robin masquerades as Rodin, Buckley as Buckler, while on page 43 William Paca's daughter espouses "Consul Roubelle". Paca's girls died early, but the son of Rewbell, the Director, Jerome Bonaparte's aide, married in 1804 at Baltimore Henrietta Pascault (pronounced Packa) of the French emigration from Santo Domingo.

A. M. L. S.

*The History of Brown University, 1764-1914.* By Walter C. Bronson, Litt.D., Professor of English Literature. (Providence, published by the University, 1914, pp. x, 548.) Brown University, under the name of Rhode Island College, was chartered by the colonial assembly in 1764. Last autumn it celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. As a part of the celebration, Professor Bronson was commissioned to write a history of the university. Abundant materials for the task appear to exist; for the earlier period, indeed, the author has found a quite surprising number and variety of sources to use and quote. With their aid, and especially with that of Dr. Ezra Stiles's *Literary Diary*, he has given a much fuller and more convincing exposition than has ever before been offered of the process, somewhat intricate and open to sectarian controversy, by which the college charter was brought to enactment. That charter had some striking peculiarities, but the principal of these, and one reflecting great credit on its makers, was that it recognized, more broadly and fundamentally than other college charters of the period, the principle of freedom from religious tests and the idea of denominational co-operation.

Few if any American college histories have been better written than the first three-fourths of this. The last quarter, embracing the events of the last fifty years, is less successful, partly because crowded with too many details, partly because the writer makes little attempt to relate the story to the general history of modern times in the United States and in Rhode Island. For the earlier chapters, the background of colonial society, the movements of the Revolutionary period, the characters of individuals, have been carefully studied; and perhaps the author, as a

professor of English, has found it easier to interpret in an entertaining manner the history of an institution in which, as was the case for the first sixty years, success in literary achievement was the end chiefly sought. Certainly all this part is very engaging, and may be read with profit by the student of general American history, while to the "Brown man" and the student of old Rhode Island it will be a delight. But Dr. Bronson also sets forth interestingly and justly the character and work of Francis Wayland, president 1826-1855, whose function it was, by breezes of fresh air, to sweep the university out of the weakly literary doldrums in which, in common with most American colleges of that period, it lay becalmed, and to set its course toward an education more completely adapted to the actual conditions of American life. Wayland was a man of extraordinary power, whose impress on the institution was deeper than that of any other individual in its history. The reigns of his successors lie too near us for final treatment, but Professor Bronson has narrated the modern developments with great fidelity, accuracy, and good judgment.

*Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789.* Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Volumes XXII., XXIII., 1782, January 1-August 9, August 12-December 31. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914, pp. ix, 1-460, 461-917.) The first noticeable fact concerning the *Journals* for 1782 is that two volumes suffice for the records of the year, whereas from 1776 to 1781 three volumes were requisite for each year, although the volumes for 1781 had shown a diminution in size. It is further noticeable that the journals proper are even more meagre than the size of the volumes would indicate, and that many deficiencies in the record are supplied, so far as possible, by other papers of Congress. For instance the course of proceedings, including the appointment of committees and changes in personnel and even the consideration of measures, is often traceable only through endorsements on committee reports, and by means of the committee books, while numerous motions made are known only from scattered papers.

The proceedings of the year are to a considerable extent characterized by a furtherance of the programme of constructive legislation begun the year before (see this REVIEW, XVIII. 632, 840). Among the first of these consummations was the plan of a consular convention with France. The duties of the secretary of Congress were elaborated and defined, and the great seal, the device for which was adopted in June, was put into his keeping. The departments of foreign affairs and war were reorganized and new regulations for subordinate departments of the army and for the post-office were adopted.

In other ways also, while the negotiations for peace were dragging along, efforts were made toward settling down into a national rôle. An elaborate report of the superintendent of finance upon the state of com-

merce, including a plan for its protection, was sent to France for the concurrence of that government; a treaty of commerce was concluded with Sweden, and negotiations for similar treaties with other powers progressed. The question of the navigation of the Mississippi, afterward to become of prime importance, made its appearance.

The most vital problem, however, which Congress had to consider was that of its finances. The system of requisitions had almost completely broken down, and the proposed five per cent. impost had not yet been accepted by all the states. In March a proposed circular letter to the states earnestly calling for funds had first been emasculated and then rejected altogether because of its revelations of the government's weakness. Committees of Congress were sent to plead with the state governments, but accomplished little. A land tax was proposed but difficulties in its application could not be surmounted.

Meanwhile the French government had given notice that no further loans would be made and asked for an accounting. The solution of the problem seemed to lie in the cession by the claimant states of their western lands and the sale of these for the common benefit. Much, however, if not all, depended on peace, and an acceptable peace depended on the government's being able to hold up its head. Rhode Island's outright rejection of the five per cent. impost and Virginia's repeal of her assent dashed all hopes from that measure, and in the last days of the year new difficulties appeared in the negotiations for peace. The year closed on a rather gloomy prospect.

E. C. B.

*The West in the Diplomacy of the American Revolution.* By Paul Chrisler Phillips, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, University of Montana. [University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, vol. II., nos. 2 and 3.] (Urbana, University of Illinois, 1914, pp. 247.) Mr. Phillips makes a valuable contribution to the history of the Old Northwest. His researches among French archives enable him to draw an engaging portrait of Vergennes: the French minister aids the colonies in order to humiliate England; he becomes interested in the new nation he helps to create by the fact of recognition by France; and although he must have the aid of Spain, he will not further the greed of that nation in its extreme endeavors to make the Gulf of Mexico a Spanish lake and to gain the exclusive control of the navigation of the Mississippi. On the other hand, he has no sympathy with the American projects to conquer Canada; and when Jay and Adams are led into direct negotiations with England, thereby disregarding instructions of Congress and proving ungrateful for the help France has given the colonies, Vergennes tolerantly and good-naturedly commends them for being smarter diplomats than himself. If Franklin, the aged and infirm, had not been pushed aside by his colleagues, Ontario would have been included within our boundaries. Mr. Phillips has ascertained that the West existed during the Revolution, not only in the minds of Virginians, who were furnishing

men and means for the conquest of that region; but also in Congress and in the courts of France, Spain, and England. Future study is needed to develop the large body of information in regard to the West which evidently exists both in foreign archives and in hitherto unused sources in this country. Mr. Phillips in his valuable studies of Vergennes and Florida Blanca does less than justice to John Jay. He has not studied carefully the Oswald correspondence, and does not sufficiently appreciate the game Jay played with that negotiator. He is diffuse; he repeats himself; he runs back and forth over his chronological boundaries, so that he puzzles the reader. For use in similes western history seems to have forsaken chess for poker (pp. 26, 81).

CHARLES MOORE.

*The Police Control of the Slave in South Carolina.* By H. M. Henry, M.A., Professor of History and Economics, Emory and Henry College. (Emory, Virginia, 1914, pp. x, 216.) The author of this monograph endorses the opinion that the slaves "were controlled more by men than by laws; that the statutes were placed on the books chiefly for emergency use, but under ordinary circumstances many of them were dead letters". Accordingly he has treated public opinion and to some extent private conduct as well as the course of legislation and official practice. In so doing he has made use of a wide range of material, including pamphlets, newspapers, and the manuscript court records of a number of counties. The data from these last, though necessarily meagre, are especially welcome. The negroes, whether slave or free, are shown to have had poor prospects of full and fair trial when carried into court on criminal charges. For example, Governor Adams wrote in 1855 of the negro courts: "Their decisions are rarely in conformity with justice or humanity. I have felt constrained in a majority of cases brought to my notice either to modify the sentence or to set it aside altogether" (p. 60). An outstanding feature of the book is in fact the frequent expression quoted from leading officials and journals of a desire for the reform and mitigation of the laws. These demands met little response from the legislature, for reasons which the author from time to time suggests. But their occurrence at least indicates a sentiment among the more responsible citizens tending to keep the number of negro prosecutions within small compass; and the executions for capital crimes appear to have been correspondingly few. The scope of Dr. Henry's monograph includes the whole range of the negroes' relations to the ante-bellum law. The style is that which is unhappily common in doctoral dissertations, but the substance contains distinct contributions to knowledge.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

*John Ross and the Cherokee Indians.* By Rachel Caroline Eaton, A.M. (Menasha, Wisconsin, George Banta Publishing Company, 1914, pp. 212.) Rachel Caroline Eaton's *John Ross and the Cherokee Indians*

is practically the first truly historical Indian biography that has been produced. It is built upon a foundation of sources and authorities that are, in all respects, accredited and is, on the whole, a very readable, reliable narrative. Among the sources used appear Cherokee national records on file at Tahlequah; private papers of the Ross family; manuscripts collected by John Howard Payne during his residence in the Cherokee country east; manuscripts in the possession of the Sequoyah Historical Society; and the records of the United States Indian Office.

The inclusion by Mrs. Eaton of the source last-named is unfortunate to a degree since her use of it could not have been extensive and her references to it are always rather vague. Indian Office Letter-Books and Report Books are all bound, numbered, and paged; Indian Office Files bear definite file marks. Citations, therefore, of any of the foregoing can be definite and ought never to be indefinite. The flat-filing system, now in vogue at the Indian Office, breaks up old bundles but does not, in any way, destroy old sign-posts. Moreover, the Emigration Papers (various tribes), and the Old Settler Papers (Cherokee) have not yet been disturbed by the flat-filing clerks and, if exhaustively examined, might have furnished much additional material for a life of John Ross, although the information afforded might not have affected the general estimate of his work and character.

It seems unfortunate that so well-written a book as Mrs. Eaton's surely is should not have found a better printer and publisher. Typographical errors occur. There is a particularly serious one on pages 94-95, it being a misplacement and duplication of text that even very ordinary proof-reading ought to have been able to avoid. The book is entirely destitute of an index, which would have greatly enhanced its value as a library reference book and as such it ought to rank; for it covers the period of American history from 1811 to 1866 and throws a much needed light upon certain government policies.

ANNIE HELOISE ABEL.

*Daniel Webster.* By Frederic Austin Ogg, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, Simmons College, Boston. [American Crisis Biographies, edited by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.] (Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs and Company, 1914, pp. 433.) Another biography of Daniel Webster, and one which amply justifies itself. Professor Ogg has had the advantage over his predecessors that arises from the publication of Van Tyne's *Letters of Daniel Webster*, in 1902, and of the exhaustive "national" edition of his *Writings and Speeches*, in 1903. Although the new sources, of which he has made frequent and effective use, add nothing of first-rate importance to what was already known of the life of Webster, yet they do throw light upon some interesting events in that life, and admit the reader to a view of the great statesman's opinions throughout his public career.

As a whole the work may be characterized as a model biography—

that is, one that has been compiled with painstaking thoroughness and in a commendably judicious temper. It is accurate and correct, not merely in its narrative of Webster's course of action upon the many questions to which Webster's speeches were addressed, but in its exposition of the circumstances and the issues involved. Only one well versed in the political history of the country, or one who studied each situation carefully before attempting to set it forth in words, could have dealt with so many episodes in that history without making—so far as the writer has been able to discover—a single misstatement. That is not quite the same thing as saying that all of his judgments commend themselves to this writer, but Professor Ogg may not have had in his mind the eventuality of this review.

The work has the merits and the faults of a "model" biography. It omits nothing. It misstates nothing. It is, on a large scale, such a biography as would be adapted admirably to a cyclopaedia or a dictionary of national biography. On the other hand, one wonders at the absence of evidence of the author's personal enthusiasm for his subject. Incidentally he quotes, and undoubtedly endorses, a few of the many tributes paid by Webster's contemporaries to his extraordinary powers, and to the impression he made upon his auditors and upon those who read his speeches; but he restrains himself, almost coldly, at times, from adding the eulogistic comment which his readers would surely have pardoned. No doubt a biographer should maintain a judicial frame of mind, and should refrain from too effusive praise of his subject; but should he leave so exclusively to others the expression of admiration when he is writing the life of one so great as to have been characterized by the late Lord Russell of Killowen as "perhaps the greatest forensic figure the world has ever seen"?<sup>1</sup>

The book is written with admirable clearness, and is furnished with a good index and an ample bibliography. Two minor points which may deserve attention in future editions, may be noted. The name of Mr. Mangum of North Carolina (p. 280) was not William but Willie, and it was not a nickname. Also, half a dozen times in the book the author uses the word *apropos* as a preposition, without the following "of"—which is not good English outside of the newspapers.

EDWARD STANWOOD.

*The Life and Public Services of J. Glancy Jones.* By Charles Henry Jones. In two volumes. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1910, pp. xvi, 388, viii, 388.) This purports to be a biography of one who was a close personal and political friend of James Buchanan; and who was successively and successfully, if we may believe the author's constant asseverations, first an Episcopal rector, then a lawyer and deputy attorney-general for Berks County, Pennsylvania, an ultra states' rights representative in Congress, 1851-1858, serving as chairman of the

<sup>1</sup> In *The Youth's Companion*, February 13, 1896.

committee of ways and means, and who finally closed his public life as United States minister to Austria, 1858-1861. The strictly biographical portion of the work, consisting of about one hundred pages, is devoted to the ancestry and early life of Mr. Jones previous to his first activity in politics in the presidential campaign of 1844. The remainder of the work is more accurately described as material for a biography.

Numerous political speeches by Mr. Jones are reproduced *in extenso* from newspapers and even from the *Congressional Globe*. An appendix of over two hundred pages includes ten letters from James Buchanan, written between June, 1854, and March, 1856, while Buchanan was minister to England, and containing among other things a few remarks pertinent to the approaching Democratic national convention of 1856. The greater part of the appendix consists of official correspondence and despatches of Mr. Jones while serving at Vienna. Here one finds interesting, though not especially illuminating, discussions of questions related to the then recent Declaration of Paris, principally concerning the position of leading powers toward the American proposal to exempt private enemy property from capture at sea. There are also numerous and interesting comments upon contemporary European national and international politics.

The chief defects of this *Life* appear in the eulogistic and uncritical attitude of the author, and in the inclusion in the diplomatic correspondence of much that is of no historical or biographical value whatever, and of lengthy official documents emanating from the Austrian government on the Hungarian complications, 1860-1861, which serve no useful purpose in a work of this kind. A considerable amount of other irrelevant matter is to be found elsewhere, and not a few speeches and running Congressional debates, given in full, might advantageously have been summarized.

The work is well written, and the historical setting when given is generally well done although at times this is colored by the author's obvious sympathy for the extreme Southern position on the question of slavery in the territories, especially in the discussion of the Kansas struggle. Perhaps the portion which is of greatest historical value is that which relates to the formation of Buchanan's Cabinet, the wide expectation that Mr. Jones would be given a portfolio, and the factional contest in Pennsylvania which resulted in preventing his appointment (vol. I., ch. XIX.). The format is highly creditable both to author and publisher.

P. ORMAN RAY.

*The True Ulysses S. Grant.* By Charles King, Brig.-General U. S. V., 1898-1899. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914, pp. 400.) The writer has essayed an historical problem of extreme difficulty—the portrayal of the life and character of a military hero and political party leader while the threads of facts and fables spun by friends

and enemies are still so enmeshed as to require the hand of the surest critic to unravel the tangle. His qualifications for this task are: a West Point education, a knowledge of post-Civil War frontier life, and a reputation as the leading novelist of American army life. Both story and character are those of the Grand Army of the Republic campfire and of the latter-day war reminiscences of the generals rather than the Grant of his contemporaries or of his own despatches. Grant is presented as the born leader and ruler of destiny displaying from infancy onward the indications of coming greatness to those who had the eyes to see. His deeds in the Mexican campaigns, in which his regimental commander mentioned in his report simply that Grant "was usefully employed in his appropriate duties", become in the hands of this biographer deeds of brilliant valor.

In dealing with the Civil War period the author is not free from bias both for the side of the North and for Grant as against all rivals, except Sherman and Thomas. Where Grant is present all successes are due to him alone, while all faults and failures are due to others, except where Grant in his *Memoirs* has acknowledged otherwise. Any serious military appreciation of Grant's generalship has not been attempted.

The book is marred by a somewhat rambling style and a frequent resort to army slang, which is neither forceful nor suggestive of Grant.

The chapters on Grant at West Point, which appear to be based largely on the writer's own experiences there some twenty years later, are the best and possess charm and color. Twenty-eight photographs display Grant's birthplace and various abodes, including his farmhouse, and many portraits of him and his Civil War comrades, but the unpublished ones are of antiquarian rather than historic interest.

A. L. CONGER.

*George Hamilton Perkins, Commodore, U. S. N.: his Life and Letters.* By Carroll Storrs Alden. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, pp. xii, 302.) There has been such a dearth of published narratives and printed letters of American naval officers, that the appearance of such a biography as this is indeed to be welcomed. The official reports forwarded to the Navy Department give us the facts most accurately; the ships' log-books confirm those facts beyond a doubt; but the real story is never known until it is brought to light by the personal accounts of the officers and men who actually participated in the events recounted. It is for this reason that Commodore Perkins's letters, breathing deep of the atmosphere of the sea in the days when sails were slowly giving place to steam, takes us back better even than the historian's scholarly pen to the decks of ships that cruised in an age both picturesque and adventurous.

To the midshipman of to-day there is much comfort in Dr. Alden's account of Perkins's Naval Academy experiences, for these, while different in many particulars from those of the present time, were strangely



like the difficulties, anxieties, and pleasures suffered or enjoyed by the young naval students of the twentieth century. But this is only an introduction to a more interesting theme. Perkins's cruise to the slave coast of West Africa portrays a picture of our old navy heretofore very little known. In his letters written from before New Orleans, from the West Gulf Coast, and from the memorable bay of Mobile, Perkins gives us an account of service under Farragut which is a distinct contribution to the history of the Civil War. And then follows a chapter on Perkins's "later service", in which are quoted what are, perhaps, his most interesting letters, describing his visit to Siam. The concluding pages of the book tell us of the commodore's life on a New Hampshire farm and of his keen enjoyment of spending thus his "retired" years after his experiences afloat of the hardships and delights of the sailor's life. It is an excellent book, an entertaining biography, an important contribution to the history of our navy; and Dr. Alden is to be congratulated for compiling Commodore Perkins's letter and for doing that work so well.

*Memorials of Eminent Yale Men: a Biographical Study of Student Life and University Influences during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.* By Anson Phelps Stokes. In two volumes. (New Haven, Yale University Press, London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1914, pp. xxii, 368; 452.) While the major title of this work indicates the character of its principal contents, it is in the secondary title that is found the key to its chief purpose. In other words, the aim of the author is not merely to present biographies of Yale men who have attained eminence, but through these biographical studies to set forth something of the life, spirit, and influence of Yale during two centuries of its existence. Out of something more than ten thousand graduates deceased when the quinquennial catalogue of 1910 was issued the author has selected seventy-nine men "of large influence", of whom extended biographies are given, and a supplementary list of the same number, "whose careers are only slightly less significant". These are more briefly sketched. In all cases it is college life and influences that receive the greater emphasis.

"Eminence", the basis of selection, involves, according to the author, "noble qualities of mind and soul", not mere notoriety, "a constructive contribution of broad or enduring significance to the history, thought, or inspiration of the American people". The men thus selected are classified as divines, authors, educational leaders, scholars, men of science, inventors and artists, statesmen, lawyers and jurists, patriots and soldiers.

"There is no field of activity", says Mr. Stokes, "in which Yale's influence has been greater than in that of religion", and he instances four constructive movements in the history of religion to which Yale has made notable contributions. Likewise the university's contribution to education has been notable, one evidence being the long list of college

presidents furnished by Yale. On the other hand the contribution to literature has been relatively small, and a somewhat similar statement is made concerning the field of scholarship, excepting philology and natural science. In the field of statesmanship Yale's position is conspicuous, for Yale graduates were prominent in the Continental Congress, in the Constitutional Convention, and have occupied almost every post of importance in the federal government, from the presidency down. Only a little less prominent is the university's place in the domain of law and jurisprudence, for she has sent forth such men as James Kent, Theodore D. Woolsey, Judah P. Benjamin, and Francis Wharton, and besides has given to the Supreme Court of the United States two chief justices and seven associate justices. Among inventors she claims Eli Whitney and S. F. B. Morse, the latter also an artist of note before he was an inventor.

A long-time "hobby" of the author has been the gathering of autograph letters and documents signed by eminent "Yalensians", and the pages of these volumes are enriched by the production, in whole or in part, of many of these letters. Finally, the author has given a sort of finishing touch to his work by the inclusion of three valuable essays: "Historical Factors of Influence at Yale", "Common Characteristics of most Eminent Yale Men", and "Historic Universities in a Democracy", the latter reprinted from the *Yale Review* of July, 1913.

*The French Revolution in San Domingo.* By T. Lothrop Stoddard, A.M., Ph.D. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, pp. xviii, 410.) In 1789 the French part of Santo Domingo was the most prosperous of European colonies. Here lived some forty thousand whites and a little more than half that number of free mulattoes engaged in the common exploitation of some half a million African slaves. With the advent of the revolutionary spirit, however, factional strife arose and eventually a horrible race war ensued; the prosperity of the colony was entirely swept away, the white population was annihilated, and the black state of Haiti had its beginning. It is with this "first great shock between the ideals of white supremacy and race equality" that Dr. Stoddard's book deals. The five opening chapters are of an introductory nature, describing conditions in the colony on the eve of the Revolution. The body of the book falls under two main heads: the dissensions leading to the general collapse of white authority in the year 1793, and the progress of black supremacy as personified in the career of Toussaint Louverture. The story is brought to a close with the coronation, in 1804, of the negro Dessalines as Emperor of Haiti.

In preparing the introductory chapters and those dealing with the years 1789-1791, the author had before him six or eight monographs of indifferent quality and half a dozen of the most accessible books written by contemporaries. The modicum of archival material which he might have examined for these chapters he disregarded, as he did also the pamphlet literature, the official minutes of the Constituent Assembly,

and the journals containing the debates. But in the preparation of subsequent chapters he brought under requisition the collections of manuscript sources in the various archives of Paris. This is the most original portion of the book. After the year 1795 he returned, in part, to secondary material, leaning heavily on Roloff and Poyen.

The book makes a valuable contribution to the literature of the French Revolution in that it gives for the first time a consecutive account, based on scientific monographs and primary sources, of the factional quarrels, the class struggles, and the military campaigns in Santo Domingo during the troublous period of 1789-1804. Though minor errors may be discovered in the statement of facts, the style is simple, clear, and often happy. As if to avoid the appearance of technical scholarship and thus attract the general reader, the author relegates his notes of reference to the back of the book; but at the same time he humors the whim of the special student by appending a brief critical bibliography. The book has no index.

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*Latin America: Clark University Addresses.* Edited by George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History, Clark University. (New York, G. E. Stechert and Company, 1914, pp. xii, 388.) It is often a question whether any conference held to discuss a matter of huge scope serves a useful purpose beyond that of affording an opportunity for those in attendance to exchange views and become personally acquainted. When no specific phase of the subject is assigned and the speakers are allowed the utmost latitude in the selection of their themes, the result is apt to be a miscellany of side-lights. Occasionally such gleams are illuminating in their respective precincts, even if they intensify somewhat the gloom of the larger areas.

In pronouncing these *obiter dicta* the reviewer does not wish to single out for criticism the series of addresses contained in the present volume. They serve merely to exemplify the point he desires to make. Several of the addresses, if published separately as articles, would have been of greater usefulness than they now are in their enforced association. Others are little more than pleasant generalizations that ring with a familiar sound. Put out together, they form a number of fragments slenderly joined by a comprehensive title. In this shape they emphasize the diversity of the theme and not the co-ordination of its parts.

The order in which the addresses are printed shows that the editor recognized their miscellaneous character and tried to group them in some fashion according to topics. They appear to be distributed into the following sections: general or introductory (3); Mexico (5); the Monroe Doctrine (6); economic questions, with especial reference to the Panama Canal and the foreign trade of the United States (5); political relations of the United States, exclusive of the Monroe Doctrine (4); intellectuality and higher education (3); geography and climatology (3). About as many of them deal with the United States in its connection with Latin America as with that region itself.